

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GOODNOW & PHELPS; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1830.

NO. 3.

## THE REFLECTOR.

THE DIVINE AUTHORITY AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. CONCLUDED.

2. The holy scriptures give us complete directions in matters of practice, or a sufficient rule of life.

A divine revelation must not be calculated merely to amuse us, and gratify our curiosity with sublime and refined notions and speculations but adapted to direct and regulate our practice, and render us better as well as wiser.

Accordingly, the sacred writings give us a complete system of practical religion and morality. There, not only all the duties of natural religion are inculcated, but several important duties—as love to our enemies, humility, &c. are clearly discovered; which the feeble light of reason in the heathen moralists did either not perceive at all, or but very faintly. In short, there we are informed of our duties towards God, towards our neighbors, and towards ourselves.—The scriptures are full of particular injunctions and directions to particular duties, lest we should not be sagacious enough to infer them from general rules; and sometimes all these duties are summed up in some short maxim, or general rule; which we can easily remember and always carry about with us. Such a noble summary is that which Christ has given us of the whole moral law.—“Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, &c. and thy neighbor as thyself.” Or that all comprehending rule of our conduct towards one another. “Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even the same unto them.”

What recommends these doctrinal instructions and practical directions is, that they are plain and obvious to common sense. It is as much the concern of the illiterate and vulgar to be religious, as of the few endowed with an exalted and philosophic genius; and consequently, whatever difficulties may be in a revelation to exercise the latter, yet all necessary matters of faith and practice must be delivered in a plain manner, level to the capacities of the former; otherwise it would be no revelation at all to them who stand in most need of it. Accordingly the religion of Jesus though it has mysteries equal and infinitely superior to the largest capacity, yet in its necessary articles is intelligible to all ranks who apply themselves with proper diligence to the perusal of them; and I dare affirm, that a man of common sense, with the assistance of the sacred scriptures, can form a better system of religion and morality than the wisest philosopher, with all his abilities and learning, can form without this help. This I dare affirm, because it has been put to trial, and attested by matter of fact; for whoever is acquainted with the writings of the ancient heathen philosophers, cannot but be convinced, that, amidst all their learning and study, and refined speculations they had not such just notions of God and his perfections, of the most acceptable way of worshipping him, of the duties of morality, and of a future state, as any common christian among us has learned from the scriptures, without any uncommon natural parts, without extensive learning, and without such painful study and close application as the heathen moralists were forced to use to make their less perfect discoveries. In this sense the least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than all the Socrates, the Platos, the Ciceros, and the Senecas of antiquity; as one that is of a weak sight can see more clearly by the help of daylight, than the clearest eye can without it.

And by whom was this vast treasury of knowledge laid up to enrich the world? by whom were these matchless writings composed which furnish us with a system of religion and morality so much more plain, so much more perfect, than all the famous sages of antiquity could frame? Why, to our astonishment, they were composed of a company of fishermen, or persons not much superior; by persons generally without any liberal education; persons who had not devoted their lives to intellectual improvement; persons of no extraordinary parts, and who had not travelled, like the ancient philosophers to gather up fragments of knowledge in different countries, but who lived in Judea, a country where learning was but little cultivated, in comparison of Greece and Rome. These were the most accomplished teachers of mankind that ever appeared in the world. And can this be accounted for, without acknowledging their inspiration from heaven? If human reason could have made such discoveries, surely it would have been made by those in whom it was improved, improved to the greatest perfection, and not by a company of ignorant mechanics.

The persons themselves declare that they had not made these discoveries, but

were taught them immediately from heaven (which indeed we must have believed, tho' they had not told us so.) Now we must believe their declaration, and own them inspired, or fall into this absurdity; that a company of illiterate, wicked, and daring impostors, who were hardly enough to pretend themselves commissioned and inspired from God, have furnished us with an incomparably more excellent system of religion and virtue, than could be furnished by all the wisest and best of the sons of men beside; and he that can believe this can believe any thing; and should never more pretend that he cannot believe the christian religion upon the account of the difficulties that attend it.

I have touched but superficially upon the sufficiency of the scriptures as a rule of faith and practice; for to dwell long upon this would be a fight without an antagonist. Our infidels reject the christian religion, because they suppose it requires them to believe and practice too much, rather than too little. Hence they are looping off a great part of its doctrines and precepts, as superfluities, or incumbrances, and forming a meagre skeleton of natural religion. Their intellectual pride will not stoop to believe doctrines which they cannot comprehend; and they cannot bear such narrow bounds as the precepts of christianity fixes for them in their pursuits of pleasure, and therefore they would break these bands asunder.—Davies.

## REASONS FOR OBSERVING THE SABBATH, OR LORD'S DAY.

Infinitely wise is the law of heaven.

“Man and beast shall rest one day in seven.”

The commands of God, being the dictates of eternal wisdom, we are bound to observe them, whether we can comprehend their designs or not, or foresee the happy consequences which will result from the observance of them;—but it always gives pleasure to rational beings, to see the natural connection between obedience and reward. Such a connection there always was, and is, and will be, between the duty and the happiness of all intelligences, although it should not be seen by man. The advantages which attend the due observance of the Sabbath, are obvious and great, and the only reason why mankind are not struck with its vast importance is a want of proper attention to the true sources of interest and pleasure. The institution of the Sabbath, was with a view principally to man's spiritual improvement, that he might call off his mind from things temporal, and fix them on those which are eternal, and prepare for the future world; but God in one command comprehends many important purposes, and in this institution man's present as well as future happiness is intended. By resting one day in seven from labor and worldly concerns, the mind is relieved from that fatigue and languor which unremitting exertions in one pursuit bring upon it, and thereby recovers its former vigor for action, and relish for the scenes of time. On this sacred day, we are led to the most sublime contemplations, which naturally tend to exalt and enlarge the mind with noble views and grand ideas, by which the genius grows and brightens, and men are fitted for extensive usefulness and happiness in life. So natural and strong is the passion in human minds for wealth and earthly things; were it not for the appointment of this day, a great part of mankind never would raise their minds above the earth—they would allow no rest to man or beast, until death came to their relief, and after a life of misery both would lie down alike in dust. Sir Matthew Hale (and many other of the bright sons of men) has observed, that a singular blessing has ever attended good men who have religiously observed the Lords day, and every thinking man must see that “godliness” in this branch of duty, “is profitable unto all things” and has a direct tendency to enable his mind, enrich it with knowledge most useful for time, and advance his honor and felicity in every view. But when we consider man as an heir of eternity, and that this day was appointed for his special improvement in this divine life, its importance rises beyond all imagination, and our boldest flights of thought are lost in the boundless theme.

Eternity—archangels cannot number its years, fathom its meaning, or calculate its duration.—The brightest Seraph, when he looks into this ocean, his thoughts are swallowed up, and he is lost in the amazing profound.—How then must the human mind lose all its vigor and faint at the thoughts of eternal misery. Surely every power of the soul should ever be studious and active to shun that unutterable evil, which in distant prospect overwhelms all created minds—is it barely possible for man to obtain eternal felicity. How then should his mind kindle at the thought—and with more than Seraphic ardour collect the rays which came down from heaven,

to light him up and press on for the prize of glory.

## MISCELLANY.

### INDIAN CHARACTER.

The absence of regular historians among the Indians is, and should be, a source of much regret to those who delight to store their minds with those facts connected with the original possessors of that soil which now opens the bosom of its wealth to beings of almost another origin. Having dwelt some time with and near them, I have used considerable diligence, at varied times, in endeavouring to ascertain how and in what manner, if any they have preserved the remembrance of remarkable events among them. Whether they had traditions or legendary tales of the origin of their tribes; whether they knew the time when the country in which they resided was first occupied by them; whether in that case, it was unoccupied or in possession of other Indians, and whether they conquered or purchased the country so occupied. My inquiries have also extended to their wars—the arts and wiles practised by their most distinguished warriors; the nature also of their pretended intercourse with the Great Spirit; how many spirits they supposed possessed an influence over their tribes; what they thought of futurity, and what their general ideas were of moral and social duties and obligations. I have seldom received, to any of these inquiries, a clear and satisfactory answer.

They have traditions; but of so confused a nature, and so mysteriously combined with men and beasts, extraordinary transformation from one to the other, and so thoroughly involved in the clouds of superstition, that they are rendered utterly unintelligible to all but Indians themselves.

Their songs constitute their history, but as dates are entirely neglected (for they “keep no note of time,” it is impossible for the oldest man among them to fix the events thus narrated upon any particular period of time. There is one source, however, of instructive amusement among them, and that is, to set and listen to the rehearsal of the warlike achievements they have performed within the remembrance of the narrator, and possibly by him. He often tells them with spirit and sprightliness, and can generally say how many winters are passed by since they were acted. No one but he who resided among them knows, or can know, the fund of military anecdote, if I may so call it, in their possession.

No one knows, or can know, the surprising acts of value performed by them sometimes as a tribe, but more generally by individuals. Under an excitement, particularly after a little success, there are no people on earth braver or more daring, even to rashness than they are. Once under this excitement, alone or among thousands, an Indian sees nothing but the object of his rage, if an enemy, or of his love, if a friend. In fact, they are educated for brave men. Influence and wealth are only for the brave, and the highest seat at the council fire, or the most important character in the dance, is always awarded to him who passes for the bravest man. Indians (I speak of those on the upper Missouri) are underrated. White men talk, and I suppose think as they talk, as if twenty common men, well armed, could drive the prairies for Indians as they would beat a jungle for deer. This is idle talk. These Indians have yet to learn who are their superiors in their own method of fighting. Perfect horsemen, they know their strength, when mounted better than the whites, would have them believe. No men but mounted can ever, except in large bodies, safely travel the country where they live or roam. Their morale (as Napoleon called the impression of strength or force on the mind) is very considerable, and, with inexperienced men, of ten creates a sudden panic or astonishment that proves their ruin before sufficient time elapses for them to recover their self possession. Painted, almost naked, and at full speed, they rush upon their foes suddenly from an ambush, with a yell apparently of delight at the prospect of blood. The hideous expression of their countenance, has, at the same time, an appalling effect to those unaccustomed to their mode of painting themselves.—The first effect is intended for, and often is, an almost perfect stupefaction.—Here lies their strength on the plain or where they can act with celerity, and they who can retain self possession at the onset, with a tolerable adequate force, have nothing to fear afterwards. Without retaining that (which the main effort of the Indians is to destroy) the chances are against escape. Many a white man has gone to these prairies confident of his abilities for self protection and been literary cut to pieces with the tomahawk whilst on his horse with his loaded rifle in his hand. They might

have been, probably were brave, but they allowed themselves to be astonished, and all from underrating their foes.

There is another strong trait of character in Indians—their singular pride.—Squaws frequently cry Indians into acts of vengeance and retaliation, but they have a stronger influence even than that over them; a squaw can laugh or shame an Indian to commit the most wonton act of murder, cruelty, and inhumanity. Her jeers and taunts, after an unsuccessful “to-tong” of a war party, will send an Indian forth alone, without rest or delay, under the pledge of the most solemn oath known to him, that he will not return without a scalp or a prisoner. To redeem this pledge, and satisfy the oath, he will commit the most barbarous and disgustingly inhuman acts. It is under the influence of this feeling that he becomes what among Indians is called foolish—that is perfectly reckless of life. It is singular, but nevertheless true, that the Indians should look with utter contempt upon every thing like effeminacy, and still be so much under the influence of their squaws—No greater term of reproach can be bestowed by them upon an individual than to call him a squaw. It signifies that he is a beast of burthen. Squaws almost never approach the council, the feast, or the dance,\* that is, a national or medicine dance. They follow and obey their lords and masters apparently in silence. Humility and obedience are, with health and industry, the only recommendations of a wife. Still, these very women, as among us, manage to govern in every thing they wish. They do it by appearing not to do it. The Indian always appears the master, and satisfied with the appearance, suffers himself to be mastered. Here I call the attention of some of our females, whose ambition to become “the better horse” leads them sometimes to overshoot the mark; but as advice, unasked, is generally suspected, I leave them to make their own comments.

Indians are the most desperate gamblers in the world, considering their means. One would be astonished to witness their stakes. I have seen them sit successive hours, and sometimes days at their games, alternately winning and losing, until one of them rose stripped of all his wealth, horses, gun, and of every thing but the rag, as we might say, of modesty. This would be called ruin by the civilized world, but it causes no despair or suicide with them, and all that an observer would perceive is perhaps a little mortified pride at his defeat. The young squaws having more leisure, are more constant gamblers than the men. I have seen a young squaw pull ornament after ornament from her arm, beads after beads from her neck, and broach after broach from her bosom, until she has lost the whole, and then probably pawn her clothes for another game.—

The greatest that I ever heard of, however, was between a Crow and a Chayenne. It was told me as a well known fact by a man residing among the Crows, and confirmed by the Crows themselves through an interpreter. About four years since, the Crows and Chayennes were, as they have almost always been, at war. I do not know that they ever met peaceably except in the single instance I am about to relate. In a state of hostility, of course, war parties were continually running in search of favorable opportunities to strike with success, and with a slight risk as possible, it happened that two hostile parties were encamped, without the knowledge of either, near each other. They had both been out a long time, and had seen no “signs” of an enemy, and of course become considerably discouraged. After a little reflection, and within a day or two of the same time, both parties resolved to return to their respective tribes. It happened also, that one of each party refused (pledged by an oath, or afraid of the ridicule of some favorite squaw) to return. This is very common among them, and it excites no surprise, even after success, that one or two should separate from the main party and go forth alone, sometimes for a definite object, and sometimes not. These two men were left by their respective comrades in the mountains, near Powder river, and for the two following days they remained near where they were left. On the third and near nightfall, they had selected their lodging places near each other, still ignorant of their vicinity. Chayenne was going down, and the Crow up, a ravine that gradually descended, at that place towards the river. The former laid himself down among the rocks in the bottom of the ravine, but the latter, thinking from the appearance of the sky that it would rain, and knowing how the waters rushed in torrents down these ravines, crawled up its side, and there, under the shade of a friendly rock, arranged himself for repose. As the Crow expected, one of those sudden and tremendous showers common to the country came on: he

however, lay unmolested by it. Not so with the Chayenne; hearing the roar of the coming torrent, he hastened to secure himself from being washed away or dashed to death against the rocks, by grouping out a passage by the side, hardly knowing, in the dark, whether he was going to safety or destruction. After feeling around, and managing to get about one hundred yards from where the water had driven him, he came accidentally to the rock which sheltered the Crow. In endeavoring to ascertain its position upon the ground, he placed his hand upon the bare shoulder of his enemy.

As it may be expected, they both started, the one back, and the other up, with their usual exclamation of surprise—“What!” said they, as they stood gazing and lighting up their gaze with the fire of their own eye-balls. What is very unusual among Indians, on a war party, they were both taken by surprise, and both unprepared, and both, too, searching for enemies. The night was very dark, the ground precipitous and uneven, and both were hesitating what to do, not knowing but each had friends close at hand. At length the Chayenne made signs that he would lie down for the night, and that in the morning they should try their prowess. It was arranged, and two brave and mortal foes, until that instant, lay down side by side under the same rock. I question if either slept; still they continued in their recumbent posture until morning came, and both, assured of their novel situation, laughed at its singularity; from a laugh they began their signs, and at length determined, that, as either allowed the other's tribe to be the bravest in the world, they would not fight, but would try their strength or skill in gambling. They commenced, and the game continued fluctuating about two hours, the Crow won all the arms, provisions and clothes of the Chayenne, to express it more fully, the Chayenne stood before him clothed only as by nature at his birth. After standing a few moments in thought, he arrested the progress of the Crow in packing up his winnings, by saying, he would stake his scalp. The Crow, of course, eagerly engaged again, thinking probably, if was a cheap way to attain such a trophy; but fortune favored the brave, and from that instant the Chayenne commenced winning. He continued until he had not only won back all his own, but all the Crow had, leaving him as destitute as the Chayenne was a short time before. He could now do no less than his antagonist had done. The Crow's scalp was now a stake. Both were anxious, and both played cautiously. It would not do, the Crow lost his scalp, and the Chayenne proceeded very deliberately to take it off. The operation was completed, and the Crow was pronounced the greatest brave then in existence.

After some little conversation, praising each other, (all by signs) they separated, under the promise of again playing should they ever meet, at the same time assuring each other, that they would strive to bring the tribes, or part of each together.

In about three months, true to their promise, they met, the Indians consenting to the meeting for the purpose of witnessing such a game. Again they played, lost and won alternately for some time, both better guarded as to their scalps than before, the one having none, and the other having a large quantity of things to lose before his would come into the play. Luck, however settled down in favor of the Crow, and as the scalp of the other became the stake, the anxiety of the Chayenne showed itself by the deepest and most sullen attention, whilst on the other hand, a murmur of encouragement passed along the line of the Crows for their champion. The game drew to a close. Every eye was attention. Their very respiration was checked, and the dogs themselves hushed their barking into low growls. It was but for an instant, for an exulting shout soon announced the success of the Crow.

The same operation that he had performed on the Crow was submitted to by the Chayenne, and after a little feasting, the two tribes separated for the first and last time, in peace.

\* I have never heard of but two squaws who have partaken in the mysteries or medicine dances of their tribes. One of these is a Sac squaw, now living near the Mississippi river, and the other was a Sioux, of the Yancton tribe. She died about two years since. These medicine squaws may always be known from the fact, that they are the only squaws who ever smoke, or to whom the Indians on any occasion ever offer a pipe. How different with civilized women!

MICHIGAN.—There are now four newspapers published in this territory. The land is of the best quality, and offered in abundance at one dollar and a quarter an acre, produce is plenty, cattle cheap, the farmers healthy and happy, & they lay out nothing but industry, which nets them two hundred per cent. in the shape of honest and independent.



N. O. XII

To the Editors of the Advertiser :

In my last I discussed the legality of the Convention, and I gave my remarks upon the opinions of the Judges. I come now to acts subsequent to the convention. Messrs. Usher, Bodwell, Appleton and Hill were elected as Senators by the Convention. The oaths of office were administered to these gentlemen by the active Governor Cutler. Here let it be remembered a request was sent by the eight Jackson Senators to Mr. Cutler, that he would not notice the Convention, and administer the oaths of office, with which request he did not comply, either through fear of such a bold step, or through disinclination. The Secretary of State introduced the Senators elected to the Senate Chamber, announced to the President their election, and that they had taken upon them the oaths prescribed by the Constitution. Now mark the sequel. A motion was presented that the Secretary of the Senate should be authorized to furnish ballots corresponding with the number of the vacant seats—and that the member from the District of York (Mr. Appleton) draw from said ballots one, the number of which shall be his seat. The result of this vote was not announced, (there being eight Republicans in the affirmative, the seven Jackson Senators and the unconstitutional President in the negative) when Mr. Appleton arose and demanded permission to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Appleton advocated his right in an energetic and unanswerable manner. He held up to the Senate his warrant from the Secretary of State, said the oaths of office were administered to him by the Governor, and contended that such evidence was at least *prima facie*, the legality of which might be contested in a subsequent investigation by the Senate. In fact his credentials were the same as all other members have in their possession. Their claims to a seat emanated from the Secretary's warrant, and so did his. He came then to the Senate Board with all the requisitions of the Constitution. No body could reject him but the Senate; and even then his vote must be allowed till the Senators decided upon the contested election. With the Secretary of State's warrant to support him, he was not to be met now, and to be insulted at the Senate Board, and told he had no claims to a seat. If there was error he was not the criminal. The responsibility did not fall upon him, but on the Secretary of State. There were the Senators to resort for redress; and to not tell him, he had no claim to a seat, when his credentials were as omnipotent as theirs. The validity of his credentials might afterwards be inquired into by a committee of the Senate, by virtue of its power to settle all questions relating to the election of its members.

In the face of all these arguments, and in violation of the constitution, the President decided Mr. Appleton had no right to vote. An appeal was offered by Mr. Kingsbery, who submitted the appeal in the following words, "Shall the decision of the chair be the decision of the Board?" This appeal is in the very language used in such cases in the Congress of the United States. It was reduced to writing and regularly offered, seconded, and laid upon the table. By the rules of the Senate, Mr. Kingsbery was entitled to have the question put in the language of the appeal, unless it was amended or changed by a vote of the Board.

Now follows an act of authority on the part of the President unparalleled in the annals of legislation. I speak not of the importance of the vote, but of the principle involved—an act of which, if any man had been guilty in times of less party excitement, the whole country would have been in an uproar against him. The want of dignity, intelligence, and experience on the part of Mr. Hall, palliated the enormity of the act, and divided the crime with his party, and particularly with those who had been immediate instrumental in its perpetration. In fact no man of reputation as an expounder of the constitution; no man who had been long in public life, would have perished his character on such a tremendous assumption of power.—This act was the refusal of the President to put Mr. Kingsbery's appeal in the words presented—and his decision that such a question was out of order.

View this refusal with me one moment. A Senator who represents a large body of the People rises up in his place, and appeals according to certain prescribed rules from the decision of the chair, and demands that the sense of the Senate upon sustaining the decision of the chair shall be taken. The President refuses to put the motion as offered but is willing to put it backwards, or in any other manner which will insure to him the point he wishes to obtain. But when a Senator demands the question shall be put after certain prescribed forms, the President refuses to put it at all. I ask any man, no matter how warm he may be as a partizan, is such conduct justifiable? Is it not an abuse of power so flagrant as to demand his removal from the Presidential chair? Is

it not an act which meets no parallel in the history of this or any other State?

Mr. Hall was not alone to be censured, for his ignorance and inexperience, as I have said before, were excuses for him. But Mr. Dunlap could not plead ignorance in such, inasmuch as he had formerly been President of the Senate. Nor can some other Jackson members tender the same excuse, who prompted Mr. Hall, and urged him in the tyrannical assumption of refusing to put a Senator's motion.

Such unprecedented conduct on the part of the President whose claim to act at all was unfounded, produced uncommon excitement. Indeed all dignity on his part was prostrated. As an instrument of the Jacksonians, he went at all lengths, setting at defiance all principle, contemning all rule, disregarding even the duties of a man, till at last his acts became so ridiculous, and he so zealous—that his own partisans were obliged to restrain him. Even spectators in the Senate from various parts of the State as well as from Portland burst into involuntary laughs while witnessing his presidency—nor was the ridicule confined to one party, for all joined in the comedy, tragic as it was in reality.

The reign of Mr. Hall, however, as President of the Senate was destined to be shorter. The opinions of the Judges announced the fifth of Feb. sent Mr. Hall to the Council Chamber and Mr. Cutler to his home. In his absence, Mr. Kingsbery was chosen President *pro tem*. the Gubernatorial Report was re-considered, and Mr. Hunton was declared to be elected Governor by the people.

The following order was offered by Mr. Phelps,—“Messrs. Usher, Bodwell and Appleton from York be permitted to retain their seats they have severally taken”—which order was passed, yeas, 8, nays, 7. Here was the sanction of the Senate to the Convention—a recognition of the legality of the election, with which no power but the Senate itself could do away with. It was the declaration of the Senatorial body—that such gentlemen were entitled to a seat—that their credentials and election were legal. And there was no other way to eject them from the Senate but by expulsion, which was never attempted.

But were this insufficient, the following order presented by Mr. Phelps, would settle all dispute.

“Whereas, on the first day of February, a message was communicated by the House of Representatives to the Senate, requesting such Senators as had been elected to meet the members of the house of Representatives on the 2d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required—and whereas, eight of the Senators elected in compliance with such request, and compliance with the requirements of the constitution, at the time assigned, repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and there met the Members of the House of Representatives, and in conjunction with them, proceeded to elect 3 Senators to supply the vacancies in the Senatorial District of York, and one Senator to supply the vacancy in the Senatorial district of Washington—therefore—Ordered, That said four Senators were duly and constitutionally elected to fill the vacancies existing, and the three first above named having been duly qualified are entitled at this board and to all the rights and privileges of Senators elected by the people.”

I will close this article by alluding to an act which does no honor to the gentlemen implicated, inasmuch as it was their duty to yield to the majority.—When Mr. Hunton was declared elected Messrs. Dunlap and Ingalls was appointed on a committee to notify the Governor of his election. These gentlemen refused to perform this duty and declined—an act of discourtesy which is creditable to them as gentlemen and as politicians—an act which demonstrates how much they regard the plainest principles of all Republican Governments—that the majority shall rule.

JEFFERSON.

HENRY CLAY.

This man is becoming very popular throughout the United States.—The public eye looks upon him as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidency.—The Literary Sabalturn says, “the opinions of Mr. Jefferson have heretofore been triumphantly quoted in the political canvassings of this country, and as no small stress has been laid on them, we will give our readers his opinion of Mr. Clay, communicated some six years since, to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts. We extract only that part of the letter in which he speaks of Mr. Clay directly. The letter is dated Monticello, May 25, 1823.

“As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country has ever produced, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career thus far in life has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst en-

gaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of an age or nation.”

#### PUBLIC EXECUTION

James Porter, convicted of robbing the Mail, was on Friday morning hanged, pursuant to his sentence. The following particulars are gathered by the New York Gazette from the different Philadelphia papers:—

The gallows was erected on a site in the neighborhood of Bushwell, which afforded to many a view of the awful spectacle. A little before 10 o'clock, the criminal was brought from the Arch street Prison, under the escort of a detachment of Marines; and by a quarter before eleven o'clock, the requirements of the law were fulfilled.

Among the multitudes who assembled to view the execution, and who amounted to many thousands, there was, we are told, no confusion, except what was occasioned by a few horses taking fright. Several persons were, in consequence, knocked down; but none were seriously injured.

Porter was 24 years of age. He was endowed with many fine qualities, and had to a certain extent, enjoyed the advantages of education, both moral and intellectual—and great advantages, perhaps, in these, respects, as the majority of the community enjoy.—But the formation of character, or at least the course of individual conduct, is not determined entirely by youthful training. It is influenced by circumstances of general society; and of this we have an example in this criminal young man. He yielded to temptation, and was undone.

The reports that have been circulated of his being hardened in guilt, are unfounded. He was a daring robber but not cruel. There is no evidence that he had ever imbrued his hands in human blood. He positively denies all such charges. His co-partner, Wilson, says he has several times been confined in the same rooms in prison, with men who had committed murder; and that he never knew one of them that could enjoy undisturbed repose by night. He has slept in the same room with Porter, and found that Porter could sleep soundly.

Porter was quite satisfied that the clemency of the Executive had been extended to his accomplice. To his own fate, he was not yesterday wholly resigned, for life was dear to him;—but he was penitent for his faults.

The arts of villainy, he was, he said, taught in prison, when committed for his first offence. Our prisons are held up as schools of reform; but are, in fact colleges of knavery. For fifty years has the government of Pennsylvania, been endeavoring to change their character, but it, like other governments, appears to have got great power to do evil, and little power to do good.

The motives which induced the Executive to commute the punishment of Wilson, were, we understand, of a public nature.—The prisoner had rendered services to the public, which were thought important enough to merit a continuance of life by way of reward. The revelations he has made, will, it is said, by enabling the police to prevent offences that were contemplated, by the means of saving many from the risk of being robbed or murdered, and others from the risk of imprisonment or hanging. The particulars of these revelations have not been communicated to us.

At the place of the execution, Porter was attended by Dr. Kemper and Mr. Hawkes, of Protestant Episcopal Church and by Mr. Force of the Methodist Church, and a very respectable Baptist Clergyman, whose name we have not ascertained. Of these reverend gentlemen the first name prayed with the prisoner, who was himself silent during the whole time that elapsed between his departure from the prison and his dissolution.

Many idle stories were circulated respecting designs entertained, by a portion of our population, to rescue the prisoner, but the discreet part of the community felt no apprehensions of this sort. The Marshal summoned the posse comitatus, and the Sheriff prepared himself to preserve the peace of the County.—But the whole business was transacted as quietly as if it had been one in which nobody took the least interest.

ARNO AND WILLIAMS.

These are the names of the two persons implicated by the young man, who died in Litchfield not long since, as having engaged in a conspiracy to murder a man, and as having committed sundry crimes. The following communication published in the Wiscasset Intelligencer is supposed to relate to the same persons.

On the 23d of June inst. a person, supposed to be Isaac Arno, was arrested in Walldoboro, carried before Isaac G. Reed, Esq. ordered to enter into recognizance with surities to keep the peace and failing to comply with the order was committed to the Gaol in Wiscasset.

This person, whoever he may be, has been lurking in the woods in Bremen and Walldoboro five or six weeks, stay-

ing but a short time in one place and frequently passing from one town to the other. He has subsisted on milk obtained from cows in the fields, some of which have been driven into the woods and detained several days, and bread procured from the houses near his temporary residences. He has had a companion with him, who is still in that neighborhood, although only one has gone to any house at a time. The companion is supposed to be Williams. Arno and Williams, married at Bristol or Bremen, where the relations of their wives, who are respectable people, now reside. They have created such terror in the neighborhood of the places of their resort, that females scarcely dare to go out in the evening or to be left without protection in the day time. He says his name is Starret.

#### THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JULY 13.

#### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE CITIZENS of this State friendly to its present administration, and opposed to the designs of those who are desirous of placing the power of the State in blind subservience to the General Government as now administered, are requested to meet in Convention, at AUGUSTA, on FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JULY next, ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of such subjects as they may deem pertinent to the occasion. The excited state of public feeling caused by the anti-republican measures of the General Administration in its relentless proscription of men, lavish expenditure of public money, and the dangerous usurpation of power by the Executive, hitherto unprecedented in the history of any administration, call loudly for the expression of the voice of the People in their primary assemblies. It is their right to express it; their duty now demands it.

By request of the State Committee.  
Portland, June 23, 1830.

It is one of the most important articles in the creed of Jackson editors, to make the people believe that that party is the only true, genuine republican party in being; and that they of that party have helped themselves to a large share of the only true and genuine republicanism and democracy in existence. Another article in the creed of the Jackson editors in this State is, the great cry about the course pursued by the Hunton party last winter in the Legislature—about the trampling under foot of the constitution—breaking over long established precedents—thrusting a minority Governor upon the People, and then accuse them of uniting themselves with the once advocates of the Hartford Convention. It is also their endeavor to induce the people to believe that they are Jeffersonian Republicans, and practice the principles by which Jefferson was actuated.—Notwithstanding their high claims to democracy, with one voice they approve of Gen. Jackson's proscriptions. Does this look like Republicanism? Are we to be told that proscription is a Republican doctrine? Let our Jackson opponents declare if they will, but in Jefferson's day it was thought different. ‘Toleration’ was then the watch-word of the Republican party. It was then understood that equal rights and privileges, belonged to all, of every class and condition among us. Government it was proclaimed, ought so to be administered as to promote the interests of the whole, and not one particular class or party. But those who claim to be exclusively republican, now-a-days, practice a doctrine directly to the contrary of this. They commend Gen. Jackson for making himself the President of a party, and not of the nation.—With these views of a party how can we conscientiously support it.

Dr. SHAW, of Wiscasset was nominated by the Republican Convention of Lincoln County held at Wiscasset on the 5th inst. as candidate for Representative to Congress from that District. JAMES DRUMMOND, of Bristol, SYMS GARDNER, of Bowdoinham, Dr. ELISHA HARDING, of Union, and CARETON DOLE, of Alna, were nominated for State Senators.

IGNORUS is informed that we can keep a secret.

#### THE STATE CONVENTION.

So far as we can judge from the strong determination of the members of the Legislature when they left this town in March, we believe they carried home a resolution in their own minds, not to be inactive after the disorganization of our State Government was so perilously near being accomplished. A sterner energy was abroad than has hitherto been manifest in the republican ranks, for the Representatives of the People saw, that a contest like this was something more than a contest for office—yea, a contest for the rights of man, for the privilege of governing ourselves without the intervention of a Jumbo of office-holders. Many did not believe that Jacksonism could go such lengths and justify and palliate such contradictions. Hence when the Gubernatorial Report was made, and all parties for a while united in declaring Mr. Hunton elected Governor by the People, it was not believed that any man would permit his reputation in so palpable contradiction as to change his own sentiments, advanced in his own report, and declare by his ‘nay,’ the same man *not* elected, whom but a few days before he had declared elected in a written report. It was not believed that any party would be venturesome enough to risk all in a disorganization of the government, and actually to propose an adjournment *vine die*, when not a petition had been listened to, not a law passed, nor a tax laid wherewith to support the Judiciary and other offices of the government.

Every excuse may be given to excited feeling, prejudice, and political enthusiasm, but there is no excuse for a party guilty of contradiction; and of that opposition which is not satisfied with thwarting a measure, but which aims a blow at the proudest motto of Republicanism—that the majority shall rule. Yet the

Jackson party were guilty of this. With a decisive majority in the House, and a constitutional majority in the Senate, for we count the illegal vote of the usurping President to be nothing, what palliation is there for the seven Jacksonians who defied the House, who even rebuked their own Ex-President of the Senate for qualifying the Senators elect, palsied the majority of their own body and finally refused to fill their own vacancies, lest a decisive majority should be found elected to their own views; thus reckless even of their own pretensions to democracy.

Observing such inconsistencies, falsehoods and contradictions, the Republican majority of the House increased from one to ten; and every man who came as a neutral, went home decidedly and warmly opposed to the reckless partisanship of the Jackson leaders. Yea, all determined to bend their energies in the coming election to the complete emancipation of the State—and to leave no honorable measures unemployed for the overthrow of Jacksonism.—The money of office holders which bought votes and presses, and circulated pamphlets, they resolved should be met with energy and activity.

Agreeably to such a resolution, it has been thought expedient to have an expression of the public feeling in their primary assemblies; and that the People of the State should meet in convention at the future capital. And from what we learn, we believe there will be an assemblage which will do honor to the honesty and the patriotism of the State. A view of the beautiful Kennebec will induce many to go, aside from their duty to their country in so important a crisis. The Annual commencement at Waterville about the same time will bring many from distant parts of the State to the Kennebec. And thus there will be an interchange of feeling, and mutual resolutions in supporting one principle to which all subscribe in theory, but which the Jacksonians last winter so egregiously violated in practice—viz.—that the majority shall rule.—Portland Adv.

The ‘Jeffersonian’ says, that a great many copies of Mr. Holmes’ Speech have been circulated in Oxford County. We hope it is so, but a gentleman living in one of the most flourishing villages of that county, who called on us to obtain a copy—we gave it to him in our paper having no other copies. This speech ought to be in the hands of every citizen of the State. The curiosity of the gentleman we just alluded to, was excited by the remark of one of his neighbors, a warm Jackson man, who read the speech, ‘that if one half of it was true, this administration was altogether too bad.’ Now, as to the truth of every material part of it, there is no sort of question. This speech was made on a resolution of Mr. Holmes for inquiring into the causes of such an unprecedented number of removals. When he concluded, not a single Jackson Senator arose to dispute a word he said—they had no answer to make. They could make none; his facts were unanswerable; but they could vote him down, because they had a majority. No one rose to reply—every mouth was sealed—and after a short pause, Mr. Grundy of Tennessee moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and his motion was carried by a small Majority.—[Kennebec Journal.

It affords us pleasure to state that the Hon. JOHN S. KIMBALL has yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens to be a candidate for Representative to Congress, and his nomination gives universal satisfaction among the opponents of the present proscriptive administration. He lives in the County of Waldo, which astonished every body by the outrageous vote given for Judge Smith in September last, and it is confidently expected that he will receive half, if not more, of the Waldo votes, so highly is he respected by the people of that heretofore misguided county.—Eastport Sentinel.

So unpopular has Jacksonism grown in the county of Waldo that Mr. Jarvis did not receive so many votes there as Judge Smith by 800.—‘What a falling off is there, my countrymen!’ We hear of great changes in other counties.—‘The work goes bravely on!’—Jb.

A Jackson member of Congress from Kentucky, who was in this city a few days since, on being asked ‘how will you be able to reconcile your constituents to Gen. Jackson's rejection of the Maysville bill?’ replied—‘Reconcile! why we will quit him—there is no reconciliation for Jackson in Kentucky; he has deceived us all, and we must right ourselves.’—Baltimore Chronicle.

A letter from Washington says, ‘I am happy to find that the nullification doctrine of S. Carolina is universally disapproved of in that State; and they are determined to go heart and hand with New England in putting it down.—They are perfectly satisfied with the tariff as modified.’

#### MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

The course of Medical Lectures at Bowdoin College for 1830, closed on Saturday, May 15. The examination of candidates for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine commenced on the following Monday morning and continued until Saturday noon. Of a class consisting of ninety-nine pupils, 36 candidates for a Degree passed a satisfactory examination before the Faculty of Medicine. The following list contains the names of the young gentlemen, their places of residence and the subjects of their dissertations:

Benj. Atkinson, Newburyport, Ms. on Tetanus.  
Aaron G. Babcock, Princeton, Ms. Animal Electricity.  
Ariel Ballou, Cumberland, R. I. Jaundice.  
Ezekiel M. Bartlett, Bethel, Caduus Canadensis.  
Hermon Bourne, A. B. Attleborough, Mass. Influence of Nervous irritation on the mind.  
Benja. F. Buxton, Warren, Ictodes Fœtidus.  
Moses P. Cleaveland, A. B. Brunswick, Cæsarean Operation.  
Luther Cross, Keene, N. H. The Nerves.  
Alexander H. Day, St. Augustine, E. Florida, Contagiousness of Yellow Fever.  
Joseph P. Dorr, Chatham, N. Y. Retention of Urine.  
Franklin P. Fletcher, China, Menstruation.  
Octave C. Fortier, Quebec, Lower Canada, Phthisis Tuberculous.  
Moses Frost, Norway, Typus Fever.  
Jared Fuller, Hampton, Conn. Opium.  
Franklin Gage, A. B. Augusta, Fungus Hæmatodes.  
George W. Goodwin, South Berwick, Blood Letting.  
Jerome Harris, Methuen, Ms. Scæle Communium.  
Nahum Jordan, A. B. Ellsworth, Hæmoptysis.  
Sherman McLean, Andover, Conn. Necrosis.  
Calvin McQueen, Bedford, N. H. Dyspepsia.  
Wm. Marrett, Standish, Phthisis Pulmonalis.  
Robt. S. Morrell, Canterbury, N. H. Osteitis.  
Selim Newell, Derby, Vt. Diabetis Mellitus.  
John D. Pillsbury, Pembroke, N. H. Hæpatis.



Hannah Powers, Sanford, Cal 1 ra.  
Israel Putnam, A. B. Sutton, M. Conception.  
Thomas Roberts, Bethel, Enteritis.  
Luke W. Stanton, Norwich, M. Organic af-  
fections of the heart.  
Enos H. Thompson, Avon, Cholera.  
Erastus, C. Torrey, A. B. Windsor, Vt. Ho-  
patitis.  
Nathaniel C. Towle, Wolfborough, N. H. In-  
digenious Medicines.  
Isaac Waterhouse, Poland, Blisters.  
Thomas Wright, Bethel, Phrenitis.  
Albert Williams, A. M. Ms. Functional de-  
rangement of the Digestive organs.  
Lewis Whitney, North Yarmouth, Influence  
of the Imagination on the Fetus in Utero.  
Brunswick Galaxy.

The Jeffersonian is full of the anti-tariff matter. How does it happen that all the Jackson papers in Maine have struck up their notes on this key? Is it because they see Mr. Clay rising like a giant in the west? Do they think to put him down by sacrificing the true policy of the country? The effect will rather help him than hurt him. We can only account for this unanimity in opposing the protecting system, by the fact that the Jackson party in New England appear in all things to cling to the skirts of their southern leaders, let them go where they may. The opposition of Oxford county to the tariff, would be like a man struggling and exerting himself very much to bite his own nose off. Oxford is an interior county, and has to go some distance to market. Much of her soil is fine, and she has numberless streams of water. Half a dozen woolen manufactories, and two or three of hempen cordage, would furnish a better market for her agricultural productions than all Europe and the West Indies: and take a good deal of her lumber besides. To a home market, so created, she could sell the hay, potatoes and a thousand other things which will now hardly pay the cost of carrying to market. Hemp in particular, must be a good crop on the upper waters of the Androscoggin, because it will pay for transportation. We understand that considerable hemp has been sown in that country the present year, and that it looks well.

Kennebec Journal.

**EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.**—The second Teller of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city, John Fuller, has absconded with a large sum of money \$41,500, in bills of the Bank and of the city Banks. He was able to accomplish the robbery in the following way. On Monday evening, he settled his accounts and handed over to the Cashier his trunk, locked and supposed to contain his balance of cash, which trunk was placed in the vault for safe keeping. On Tuesday morning, he not appearing at the Bank at the usual hour, a message was sent to his house, to which it was replied that he was sick. His trunk was then opened to verify his cash account, when the sum above stated was found to be missing. Further inquiry was then made, and it was soon ascertained that he had absconded. We have not heard that he has been seen since Monday evening at 9 o'clock. A large reward is offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money, and every measure has been taken by the Branch Bank Directors by express and otherwise, to spread the news of this bold and extensive villany.

Fuller is of respectable connections—and has a wife and interesting family of children in this city. He was considered a correct and accomplished clerk by those who had employed him. Much excitement was produced in our city by the circumstances above detailed, when made known.—*Boston Patriot.*

From the Rochester Observer.

**GREAT BREAK IN THE CANAL.**—In consequence of the very heavy rain which commenced on Monday, and continued without intermission until afternoon on Tuesday, the Canal gave way on Tuesday morning, about 15 rods beyond the east end of the Great embankment in Pittsford. This is probably one of the largest breaks that has occurred in the western part of the Canal. The bank on the tow-path is carried away for about ten rods, and the bed of the canal about 40 rods to the depth of ten feet. The torrent of water, with this great mass of earth, swept through a field of wheat a distance of sixty rods, forming a channel of perpendicular banks ten feet deep and nine rods wide. This torrent was discharged into a swamp, where is deposited such a quantity of earth that 9 or 10 acres of firm dry land will ultimately be formed by it. On a thrifty young orchard the earth has been deposited to the depth of some feet, leaving only the limbs of the trees above the surface. Our informant says that large quantities of fish and eels were to be seen skipping about among the apple tree limbs, exhibiting the most unequivocal signs of dissatisfaction at having exchanged their native element, even for terra firma.

"In the midst of life, there is death." During the anniversary celebration at Brunswick on Saturday, the third inst. a man was killed by the careless discharge of a small field piece. The Bath Inquirer gives the following particulars:

On Saturday last, during the celebration of our Independence at Brunswick,

Mr. Theophilus Miller, of Durham, was killed by the discharge of a swivel. The circumstances attending the accident as far as we learn them, were that some boys had procured a swivel and were firing it. Mr. Miller not noticing that they were about firing; was passing across the street, and in range of the muzzle of the piece at the instant of its discharge; the wadding struck him in the head, and he survived but a few hours, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his premature death. Accidents of this sort are not unfrequent, owing to the carelessness and want of skill of those unused to fire arms; this case in particular, seems to have been one of gross neglect, at least, as we learn the person who fired the piece, was the last year engaged in the same business, and wounded a boy in somewhat the same careless manner. It is to be hoped that parents and guardians will in future prohibit to boys the use of such instruments on public days.

**REMARKABLE ESCAPE.**—During a severe Thunder tempest on Thursday last, the house of Mr. John Legro, Jr. in this town, about two and a half miles from the Bridge, was struck by lightning—it descended the chimney which was entirely destroyed, and the bricks, mortar and wood work round the fire places thrown into every room in the house—it passed from the chimney in one direction through the kitchen where the family were assembled and tore up the floor within six inches of where one of Mr. L's sons was sitting in a chair with his feet on one of the rounds with an infant in his arms who escaped being injured as did all the others—it continued its course into the wood house into which a person passing by stepped for shelter; he was prostrated but did not receive any injury. It passed from the chimney in another direction underneath the floor and came out near the front door, burst out the cellar wall and turned over the door step. Most of the glass in the windows was broken and the plastering throughout the house considerably damaged. It may be considered a remarkable preservation.

Bangor Register.

**Villany Rewarded.**—On Sunday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as Mr. P. was returning to his residence a few miles from the city in his gig, he was stopped by two fellows on the road, who waited his coming up, near the Bloomingdale Church, when they seized his horse by the reins, one on each side, making a demand of the gentleman, not distinctly heard by two spectators who witnessed the proceeding. The gentleman, apparently in acquiescence with their wishes, descended from his gig, stepped to one of the fellows, and with one deliberate blow of his whip felled him to the ground, walking round to the other and repeating the same operation with complete success. Remounting his seat, he drove on quite leisurely, leaving the footpads in quiet possession of the spot where he had so handsomely deposited them. The young men were witnesses of the scene, and would have rendered assistance if it had been necessary.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

**BOLIVAR.** The correspondent of the N. York Courier des Estatis Unis, at Carthage, states that Bolivar invented many frivolous pretexts for remaining in Columbia, and that the government paid him ten thousand dollars in advance of the pension granted by Congress. His partisans, however, were not sufficiently strong to support him in any new attempt. It seems to be pretty well settled, at least in public estimation, that he is an ambitious dangerous demagogue, seeking his own elevation, and that Columbia is well rid of him. He would have done well to have followed the advice of General Harrison.

Boston Courier.

**Something for Farmers to look at.**—We state for the information of our Boston friends\* that one farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold \$13,000 worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market nearly 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity have from 5 to 10,000 trees.—*New York Sentinel.*

\*It having been stated that a farmer in Woburn expected to gather 200 bushels of peaches this year.

**Disaster by Lightning.**—We learn that during the severe thunder tempest on Monday 28th ult. the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Gorham, was struck by lightning, and a son of Mr. E. twenty-three or four years old, was so much injured by the shock that his life was despaired of. The house was so much shattered, as to be almost in ruins, but did not take fire.—*D. Courier.*

**Caution to Travellers.**—The New-York Evening Post contains the following notice:—"It is well known that there are a set of scoundrels, who are constantly passing up and down the North river in the different lines of steam boats, in the garb of gentlemen, watching every opportunity to plunder the pas-

sengers. Such therefore as have money about them, should place it in the care of the captains for safe keeping."

Eliphalet Greely, Esq. of this town, and Thomas Leigh, Esq. of South Berwick, have been appointed by the Governor and Council Commissioners to examine the several Banks in this State. *Daily Courier.*

**FOREIGN.**—Letters from St. Petersburg, given by the Augsburg Gazette, state that the Emperor of Russia has made a deduction of three millions of ducats in favor of the Porte and that every thing is now finally settled.

The mother of Napoleon died on the 28th of April, from the effects of her fall, at the age of 83.

**WAR.**—Besides the war with the Algerines, the French have one with the natives of Madagascar—and recent battles shew that more gallic troops and ships are needed there, if an inglorious termination is to be averted.

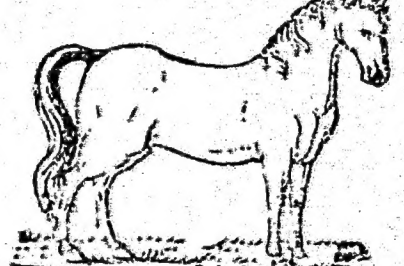
The Jacksonville (Illinois) Observer states that the "Army Worm" has made its appearance in that vicinity, and was very troublesome to the farmers, who were busily engaged in digging ditches round their wheat and corn fields. One gentleman had killed about five barrels full of them, by dragging logs through the ditches—thus crushing them to death.

**OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.**—Monday the 13th day of September next, has been assigned by the Governor and Council for the election of a Representative to Congress from Oxford District, in place of James W. Ripley, resigned.—*Portland Courier.*

#### DIED,

In this village, on the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Hill, aged 82 years. He was born in Scotland, and came to this country with Gen. Fraser in Burgoyne's army, and has been for many years an inhabitant of this town.  
In this town, on the 8th inst. Ellen Maria, daughter of Mr. Henry Pike, aged about 4 months.  
In Paris, Miss Eunice Daniels aged about 40.  
In Randolph, N. H. Miss Mary W. Watson, formerly of Waterford.  
In Bangor, of consumption, Dr. Tolman Cary, aged 34.

#### HORSE LOST.



**STRAYED** from a pasture near the S Congregational Meeting House in Waterford, on Tuesday night July 6th a bay Horse, middling size, long tail, newly shod, carries his head low. Any person who has or will take him up and give me information, or bring him to me, or to Levi Whitman, Esq. of Norway Village, shall be well rewarded.

ALLEN GREELY.

Turner, July 8th, 1830. \*3w 3

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—RUMFORD.** NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year A. D. 1829, the following sums to wit:

Names of Owners.	No. Lots.	No. Divisions.	No. Acres.	Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town & School Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1828.	Total.
Unknown	52	100	200	d. c.	c. c.	c. d.	c. d.	d. c.	d. c.
do	62	50	100	8	9	30	60	134	228
do	56	100	112	9	10	34	78	131	05
do	42	50	350	27	32	105	235	3	09
do	92	38	100	8	9	30	68	1	15
do	33	50	50	4	5	15	34	58	
do	96	30	50	4	5	15	34	58	
South G. River	72	100	100	8	9	30	68	1	15
do	142	100	80	6	7	25	38		
do	111	80	200	16	18	60	134	2	28
do	121	80	200	16	18	60	134	2	28
do	141	80	200	16	18	60	134	2	28
Cha. Walker,	251	20	200	16	18	60		94	
Unknown	171	20	200	16	18	60	134	2	28
do	32	50	100	8	9	30	68	1	15
E. Ellis River	171	80	100	8	9	30	68	1	15
do	55	33	308	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	64	32	92	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	65	31	150	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	67	31	152	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	77	32	203	40	3	3	12	27	45
do	81	32	40	3	3	3	12	27	45
do	97	31	40	3	3	3	12	27	45
do	99	31	40	3	3	3	12	27	45
do	103	31	40	3	3	3	12	27	45
do	109	31	77	40	3	3	12	27	45

Unless said Taxes are paid to me and all necessary intervening charges on or before Monday the fourth day of October next, so much of said land as will pay said Taxes and necessary charges, will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

DANIEL MARTIN, Jr. Collector of Rumford, June 22, 1830. 1 3w

**LIST OF LETTERS** Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1830.

ASA Barton 16—Ephraim Briggs—Nathaniel K. Emery—Luther Gilson—Rev. John Haynes—Dea. John Horr—Asa Holt—Mrs. Joanna Jenkins—Daniel Knight, Jr.—Amos Noble—John Richardson—Benjamin Peabody, Jr.—Carlton Stetson.

For WM. REED, P. M. By INCREASE ROBINSON, Assistant.

#### NEW BOOKS &C.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, Buttonworth's Concordance; Brown's Concordance, miniature edition very neat; North American Review for July. American Quarterly Review; Carabasset, a tragedy written by N. Deering, Esq.; Scientific Tracts, a very valuable work for all such as wish to become acquainted with scientific subjects; the work is published semi-monthly at only one dollar and fifty cents per year. Laws of Maine for 1830;—a new supply of the Maine Justice, new edition greatly improved; Conversation Lexicon, a very valuable work and much the cheapest publication ever printed in the United States, each volume containing six hundred large octavo pages well printed and on good paper;—Octavo and Quarto Bibles cheap; Pronouncing Bibles; Journal of Education and Monthly Lyceum, a work which is well worth the price asked for it.

Just received as above the "Universalist Expositor," edited by Rev. Hosea Ballou and Hosea Ballou 2d. This work is printed on good paper and in a style of the best periodicals, at only two dollars per year.

Navarino Bonnets cheaper than ever, made in the latest New York and Boston fashions.

For sale as above a general assortment of English and Fancy Goods—Drugs and Medicines.

Drawn Numbers in the 16th Class Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. 17-14-43-37-9-20-38-22-52

10th Class, 20-2-3-41-28-23-38-53-17  
11th Class, 58-7-30-10-55-4-46-43-17

Several handsome prizes were sold in the above Lotteries, and another Class draws on the 14th instant. Tickets only 50 cents per Quarter. Persons will do well to secure a fortune. Tickets constantly for sale.

ASA BARTON. 3 3w



#### Scythes

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

D. DUDLEY'S SCYTHES for 5s 3d.—D. Also, DABY'S Scythe RIFLES 3d.—ALDRIDGE'S Scythe SNEATHES 2s 3d.—RAKES 1s.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, July 2, 1830. 3w 2

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

#### WM. HAGAR & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20 Gold-street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices; 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb. W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed two dollars, in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. June 24, 1830.

#### PROBATE NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

A CERTAIN Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford in said County, Clothier, deceased, having been presented for Probate—

ORDERED—That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the OXFORD OBSERVER, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, JUDGE.

A true copy, Attest: THOMAS CLARK, Register.

#### Balfour's Works.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, all the works of the Rev. Walter Balfour, either bound or in boards. These works for depth of thought and argument, are much superior to any which have been published, and are almost indispensable to a correct understanding of the scriptures.

ASA BARTON, Agent. July 5, 1830. 3 3w

#### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

#### ROGERS & CUTLER,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, for Cash or approved Credit, at low prices—

AMONG WHICH ARE  
1 Case elegant LEGHORN BONNETS, very cheap;  
Cases of low price CALICOES;  
Cases of nice, do.  
Ribbons, Battistes, Palmarenes, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Shawls, Cravats, Bonnet Cambrics, Vestings, Linens, Lawns, Buttons, Hosiery, and Gloves, &c. &c.

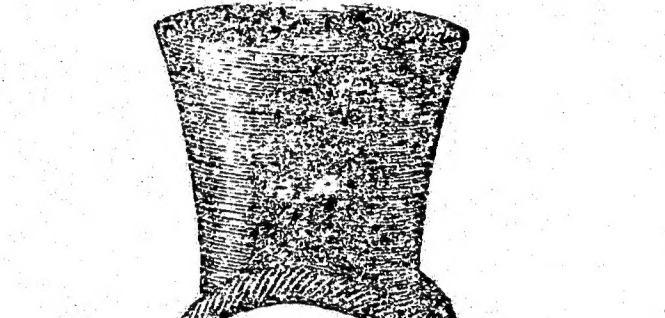
#### A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THIN GOODS,

for Men and Boys summer wear—such as Jeans, Drillings, Stripes, &c. &c. Bales of Factory Goods—Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams, Bed Tick, and the first quality of Warp YARN.

#### BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTES.

Purchasers will find at their Store the best assortment of DRY GOODS in the State.

May 15. 6w 48



#### OLIVER K. BARRELL,

AS AGENT FOR R. H. & A. A. HALL,

OF BOSTON, AT

#### No. 3,

Boyd's Buildings, Middle-Street, Portland, the

Old and Established Stand of JERE HASKELL,

WILL be constantly supplied with

a large and extensive assortment

of Gentlemen's and Youth's Beaver, Ro-

ran and Caster Black and Drab

#### Hats,

which for beauty and durability are not surpassed by any manufactured in this or any other place—all of which he will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Boston prices—together with a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's, Patent Leather, Cloth, Velvet, and all other kinds of

#### Caps;

#### SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

O. K. BARRELL receives every week by Steam Boat, fresh supplies and the newest Fashion of HATS and CAPS, and will always have on hand such an assortment of the above articles as cannot fail to suit purchasers and Country Traders, who will find it for their interest to call and purchase of him.

#### IMITATION BEAVER HATS,

for \$3.25 to \$3.50 each.

June 28, 1830. 1 4w

#### MEDICINES, TRUSSES, &c.

JUST received on sale a new and much larger assortment of Medicines than I ever before had, consisting of most articles used in families, with a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which are warranted genuine. Persons who wish to obtain genuine medicines should recollect that they are never sold by "hawkers, pedlars, or petty chapmen," and those who purchase of them, not only lose their money, but run the risk of losing their lives.—All medicines sold by the subscriber are received direct from the original Proprietors, and are warranted to be of the first quality.

The subscriber has taken the Agency of BATEMAN'S IMPROVED TRUSS, which has been so highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the country. Persons in want of the article will be supplied on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

For sale as above a new lot of Navarino, Battiste, and Silk Bonnets.

June 28. 1 3w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

EDWARD, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford—for the following State tax assessed for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

Township No. 2—2d Range, \$7.00  
Township No. 3—3d Range, 6.40  
Township No. 5—3d Range, 6.90  
Township No. 5—2d Range, 8.45

Andover Surplus North, 3.83

I hereby give notice, unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of said townships and Tracts of unimproved land will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,

Sheriff of Oxford County.

Dated at Oxford, this 7th day of June, A.D. 1830.

tw \*15



POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down;  
He fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

Return my muse deep sounds the knell,  
The passing zephyrs breathe a sigh:  
My harp-strings trembling mournful tell  
The blooming flowers of spring must die.

My greatest joy—my fond delight—  
Hope's pictured days in visions seen;  
On fearless wings lov'd fancy's flight,  
Like early dews o'er nature's green.

Ye landscapes fair in green array'd,  
Ye leafy groves we lov'd so well;  
Beneath our feet no mourning veil'd,  
Thy whispering boughs no sorrow fell.

The warbler's notes we heard so sweet,  
Still pass'd the stream its pebbled shore;  
They cheerful sung but ne'er did weep,  
Thy bosom still no sadness bore.

Then hand in hand through life we'd glide,  
With youthful fondness linger o'er;  
Alas! with thee my constant guide  
I shall pursue these haunts no more.

This youth by fatal hectic pin'd,  
His hour had come he could not pass;  
Death sever'd soon life's brittle twine,  
His morning as the "flower of grass."

And when he saw that death was nigh,  
So soon to earth must bid farewell;  
With Christ's own words he did comply  
"All earthly riches thou must sell."

Dark murky night sprang into day,  
No cloud to dim his setting sun;  
With faltering tongue would often say  
"Lord thou art good thy will be done."

Fast down life's stream mov'd fleeting time,  
His soul above on wings did ride;  
O'er paleness beam'd a lovely smile,  
He clasp'd my hand then clos'd his eyes.

Tied lovely youth to realms on high;  
All mental powers with goodness fraught.  
Like thee, thy name ne'er silent lie,  
By friends shall never be forgot.

No more I welcome thy return,  
No more we chaunt beneath the towers;  
With sorrow's veil I'm left to mourn,  
My fleeting moments chang'd to hours.

Around thy tomb for thee I weep,  
Thou art in Heaven forever blest;  
When this sad heart shall cease to beat  
Then will I seek thy peaceful rest.

ALPHA BETA.

Livermore, June 10, 1830.

From the Thomaston Register.

THE Grog-shop.

O come let us all to the grog-shop:  
The tempest is gathering fast—  
There surely is naught like the grog-shop  
To shield from the turbulent blast.  
For there will be wrangling Willy  
Disputing about a lame ox;  
And there will be bullying Billy  
Challenging negroes to box:  
Toby Filpot with carbuncle nose  
Mixing politics up with his liquor;  
Tim Tuncel that sings even prose,  
And hiccup and coughs in his beaker,  
Dick Drowsy with emerald eyes,  
Kit Crusty with hair like a comet,  
Sam Smoothly that whiten grew wise  
But returned like a dog to his vomit,  
The blacksmith expounding the laws,  
The tailor cur-tailing bank credit,  
The cobbler dis-closing the flaws  
In the tariff, and wondering who made it.  
And there will be tipling and talk,  
And fuddling and fun to the life,  
And swagging, swearing, and smoke,  
And shuffling and scuffling and strife,  
And there will be swapping of horses,  
And betting, and beating, and blows,  
And laughter, and lewdness, and losses,  
And winning, and wounding, and woes.  
And there will be troops of young smokers,  
And toasting of maidens and madams,  
And a dozen or more of old toppers,  
Huzzing for Jackson or Adams.  
And there will be grunting and grumbling,  
And cheating, and chatting and chewing;  
And there will be tossing and tumbling,  
And spitting, and spitting, and spewing.  
And some crawling home full of ire,  
And some sleeping out on the mud,  
And dreaming the ocean's on fire,  
And themselves floating off on the flood,  
O then let us off to the grog-shop;  
Come father, come Jonathan, come;  
For drearer far than a Sunday  
Is a storm in the dullness of home.

A SHOAL OF SHARKS.

The following is an extract from the logbook of an emigrant, proceeding to the Swan River, dated Cape of Good Hope, December, 10, 1829.

"October 14, in 19 deg. fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played round the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors who are rather superstitious, and consider such visitors as ominous of evil, and this indeed proved too true. At mid-day all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. The fish was full 13 feet in length, and floundered to disengage himself, caused so much sport, that several passengers crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended over the stern of the ship. Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the david on the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks.

Here was a scene of horror. The Captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tent under the tuition of the boatswain, but, like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a place of safety. The boatswain had slung himself by a rope, and lowered himself down to the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish, at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, and made up the number

of twelve persons struggling in the sea among the sharks. Our Captain was almost beside himself—all hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished—our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife-board which the cabin boy had been using; my man Hubbard threw over an Indian mat—Master Shaw, a young gentleman about thirteen, got upon it, and was three miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who could swim, but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across him, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord within his teeth, when I hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Shadwell, was also actively employed; he is in the East India Company's service, and is a brother of the Vice Chancellor; after half an hour's exertion all were saved but two. I lamented to say that Williams was one of the unfortunates. I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but slipped his ballance—he slipped it, and actually flung his arms round the caputated shark, (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water,) to save himself; but when he found out what he had hold of, he was so horror struck that he called me by name. "Oh! my God! witness my end!" and down he sank to rise no more. The other sufferer was a fine healthy country boy. Thus two lives were lost to answer the confirmation of the sailor's omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death or some evil to the ship—thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line and all drifted away, and we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the ten.—*Litchfield Mercury.*

RULES FOR A YOUNG LADY.

1. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine, if she pleases. She must not grumble, or be disheartened because she may not sleep the first night or two, and thus lay ruminating on the pleasures from which she has cut herself off; but persists steadily for a few months; when she will find that habit will produce a far more pleasant repose than that which follows a late ball, a route, or assembly. She will, also, rise in the morning more refreshed—with better spirits, and a more blooming complexion.

2. Let her rise about six o'clock in summer, and about eight in winter—immediately wash her face and hands with pure water—cool or tepid, according to the season of the year; and if she could by any means be induced to sweep her room, or bustle about some other domestic concerns for about an hour, she would be the gainer, as well in health as in beauty by the practice.

3. Her breakfast should be something more substantial than a cup of slops, whether denominated tea or coffee, and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take a soft boiled egg or two, a little cold meat, a draught of milk or a cup or two of pure chocolate.

4. She should not lounge all day by the fire, reading novels, nor indulge herself in thinking of the perfidy of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel; but bustle about—walk or ride in the open air, rub the furniture, or make puddings—and when she feels hungry eat a custard or something equally light, in place of the fashionable morning treat of a slice of pound cake and a glass of wine or cordial.

5. Let her dine upon mutton or beef plainly cooked, and not to fat—but she need not turn away occasionally from a fowl or any thing equally good; let her only observe to partake of it in moderation, and to drink sparingly of water during the repast.

6. In place of three or four cups of strong tea for supper she may eat a custard—a bowl of bread and milk—or similar articles, and in a few hours afterwards let her retire to bed.

7. At other periods of the day which are unoccupied by business of exercise, let her read—no sickly love-tales, but good humoured and instructive works—calculated, while they keep the mind unincumbered with heavy thoughts, to augment its stores of ideas, and to guard it against the injuries which will ever result from false perceptions, of mankind and the concerns of life.

Journal of Health.

EXERCISE

Exercise strengthens the solids, and promotes the circulation of the fluids beyond any thing else within the compass of nature. Weakness of the nerves, and obstruction of the glands, never fail to accompany a life that is passed in inactivity. What dreadful effects proceed from these two causes, it would be tedious to enumerate. There are very few diseases incident to mankind which inactivity may not produce; and where it has once fixed its residence, it is extremely difficult to expel. It is not only of itself a plentiful source of disease, but when become habitual, is generally attended with watchfulness, which, like-

wise, has a pernicious effect on the health.

The burning Coal Mine Newsauchie.

About two years since, the snow lying on a field on the farm of Shaw-park, belonging to the Earl of Mansfield, was observed to melt almost as soon as it had fallen, and then rise in a state of vapour. The phenomenon soon attracted the attention of the managers of the Alloa and Devon collieries, and upon examination, was found to be the effect of heat produced by strata of coal, in a state of ignition technically known by the name of the nine feet seam, from which the Devon iron-works are supplied with a large proportion of their fuel. Various plans were at the time suggested to extinguish the flames, and after several failures it was determined to cut a mine round the seam to prevent their extension. Workmen were set to excavate this, which was opened at both sides of the seam, and to build a wall, as they proceeded, on the sides of the two tunnels next the fire. In this way it was intended to proceed till the tunnels penetrated beyond the fire, when they were to be joined in the form of a horse shoe, and thus cut off, by means of a strong stone wall, all connexion between the ignited part of the seam and the remainder of it. This plan has been persevered in for a year and a half, but has never been completed. The workmen have often brought the two walls within a few fathoms of meeting, but owing to the fire bursting in upon them, they have been hitherto obliged to fall back again and take a wider circle. Six or seven shafts have been sunk to ventilate the tunnels, in which the heat is frequently so great as to raise the thermometer from 212 to 230 degrees of Fahrenheit; it sometimes rises even higher. The lamps of the miners, which are hung upon the walls, have more than once fallen to pieces from extreme heat.

Edinburgh Paper.

MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.—It has been stated that Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, while walking lately at Rome, fell and broke her thigh, and from her great age, being 83, she was not expected to recover. The following particulars of herself and family are given in a private letter from Rome published in London.

"She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome; her brother, Cardinal Fesch, Jerome and Louis Bonaparte, and Madame Lucien, Princess of Canino. Despatches with the melancholy news have been sent off to Madame Murat, Countess of Lepanto, the Ex-Queen Hortensia, and the Duke of Reichstadt. Madame Letitia, after giving legacies of 500,000 francs each to her children, and to Cardinal Fesch, with numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends and considerable donations to the poor, both at Rome and in Corsica, has constituted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth.

COBBETT'S MODESTY.

In "Mr. Cobbett's Address to the Taxpayers of England and Scotland, on the subject of the seat in Parliament" he gives the following estimate of his talents: "It is notorious that I have been the evening and the day star, the moon and the sun, and the aurora of the press—that all the other parts of it have come twinkling behind me, shining now and then, indeed, but shining with a borrowed light. I always led the way at a great distance forward; I have foreseen, foretold every event, every effect; my predictions have, in due succession, become history; I have been the teacher of the nation—the great source of political knowledge, and all those powerful arguments by which so many hundreds of thousands are now able to combat this nefarious and desolating sway."

THE FIRST DUTY OF A STATESMAN is to build up the moral energy of the people. This is their first interest; and he who weakens it, inflicts an injury which no talent can repair; nor should any splendor of services, or any momentary success, avert from him the infamy which he has earned. Let public men learn to think more reverently of their function. Let them fear nothing so much as to sap the moral convictions of a people, by unrighteous legislation, or a selfish policy. Let them cultivate in themselves the spirit of religion and virtue, as the first requisite to public station. Let no apparent advantage to the community, any more than to themselves, seduce them to the infraction of the moral law. Let them put faith in virtue as the strength of nations. Let them not be disheartened by temporary ill success in upright exertion. Let them remember, that while they and their cotemporaries live but for a day, the state is to live for ages, and that Time, the unerring arbiter will vindicate the wisdom as well as the magnanimity of the public man, who confiding in the power of truth, justice, and philanthropy, asserts their claims, and reverently follows their monitions, amidst general disloyalty and corruption. [Channing]

The King of England is dangerously sick—it is expected that he will not survive long.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash. The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.  
May 17, 1830. ts 48

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Revised by the author, SIR WALTER SCOTT, beautifully printed in 12mo, with a Frontispiece to each volume. In order to place these celebrated works within the reach of every one desirous of possessing a perfected copy, a subscription has been opened at the low price of sixty-two and a half cents a volume, payable on delivery. "This edition will be enriched with, what its possessors cannot fail to deem a decoration of infinitely high value, numerous notes and illustrations by the author."—SPECTATOR.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.  
Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

MANTUA-MAKING

AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from her former stand to nearly opposite the Observer office, where she will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

She has received the latest and most approved Fashions for Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, &c. &c. and will execute all orders in a faithful manner.

LEGHORN BONNETS altered and dressed in the newest style.  
Norway Village, June 1. 49

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!!!

AT THE CHEAP STORE,  
No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are—  
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Raw silk, Brocade and Valencia SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jacksonett MUSLINS (for Dresses); Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VELS, (very cheap); Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets; White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for cash.

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, May 18. 473m

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,  
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,  
PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to 8/8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lavas; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacketon, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

PATCH WORK.

(OR REMNANTS CALICO BY THE POUND.)

NAVARINOS & LEGHORNS  
SATIN Brilliant, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; Plaid and Black Silks; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks, new style; Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinet Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd; Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear. Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Gingham; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirts; and every description of DRY GOODS, necessary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by

HENRY POOR.

Portland, June 17th, 1830. 6w 52

ASHES!

THE subscriber will continue to take well burnt Dry House ASHES through the season, for which he will pay 14 cents per Bushel, in Goods.  
INCREASE ROBINSON.  
Norway, June 8, 1830. 50 2m

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
At Two DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, POST PAID.